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POLISH DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD121454 Warsaw PAF in English 1423 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 12 Aug (PAF)--Head of the Polish delegation and Poland's permanent representative at the Geneva Disarmament Committee, Ambassador Bogumil Sujka, told PAF here that the participation of all permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, i.e. all nuclear powers, has been the characteristic feature of this year's work by the Geneva Disarmament Committee. Also, the expansion of the committee's makeup to 40 countries made it a universal organ of disarmament negotiations. The committee lost too much time on discussions related to the programme of its work, which had considerably delayed the implementation of its essential tasks. Without getting involved in polemics, delegations of the socialist countries presented their assessment of the reasons for the existing tensions and made clear who in fact is responsible for them. The Chinese delegation which attended the committee's session for the first time this year had its share in keeping the committee away from its essential tasks. It attempted to make use of the Geneva forum to attack the USSR and other socialist states, no matter whether those attacks were in any way related to items on the agenda.

Another feature of this year's session (?consisted) in a convergence of views and stances on nuclear disarmament revealed by the socialist and nonaligned countries. Also many Western delegations, and France in particular, had a concrete share in making the debates matter of fact and in attaining progress in the negotiations, said he. The possibilities of attaining progress in nuclear disarmament will depend on proper harmony of works in this field carried out by the disarmament committee and in the course of trilateral negotiations, and on undertaking the problem of nuclear disarmament in all its aspects including quick ratification of the SALT-II treaty. It will also depend on whether the conference reviewing the 1968 treaty at the moment will bring concrete effects in favor of strengthening the discipline of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. However, we expect the 35th U.N. General Assembly session and progress in restoring the atmosphere of detente in international relations to be the main stimuli for the committee's further work, the Polish delegate said.

CZECH PAPER COMMENTARY ON MBFR TALKS IN VIENNA

AUI31202 Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Aug 80 p 2

[J. Hromadko article: "Consistent Endeavor To Reach an Agreement; The Socialist Countries' Initiative at the Vienna Disarmament Talks"--all capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE VIENNA TALKS ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE ARE AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS DEALING WITH THE SEARCH FOR WAYS TO LIMIT OR ELIMINATE THE FEVERISH PURSUIT OF ARMAMENT. THE 21ST ROUND OF THE VIENNA TALKS RECENTLY ENDED IN THE FORMER IMPERIAL HOFBURG PALACE. Its course has again concretely demonstrated the constructive and consistent endeavor of the socialist countries to reach an agreement. However, this endeavor again remained without response by the Western participants, whose countries would like to make use of the Vienna talks for obtaining military supremacy. The exchange of new data on the number of troops of the two military-political groupings up to 1 January 1980, which took place in the course of this round, was a very telling affair. It revealed the increasing American military presence in central Europe, the reinforcement of the militarily most dangerous segment of the armed forces--the air force, which also includes missile troops and new helicopter formations--and, finally, it also confirmed the growing numerical strength of troops in other NATO countries as well.

At the same time, this exchange confirmed the USSR's tendency to reduce the number of its troops in this region. The most convincing evidence of this is the USSR's decision to withdraw from GDR territory 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other combat equipment.

IN THIS ROUND, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CAME UP AGAIN, IN THE INTEREST OF RELAXATION OF TENSION, WITH A SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVE SHOWING HOW TO START THE PROCESS OF LESSENING THE MILITARY CONFRONTATION IN THE CENTER OF OUR CONTINENT. ON 10 JULY THE USSR, THE GDR, THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE CSSR SUBMITTED PROPOSALS CREATING REALISTIC PRE-REQUISITES FOR ACCELERATING THE SIGNING OF THE FIRST AGREEMENT ON THE REDUCTION OF SOVIET AND U.S. ARMED FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

LET US TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT THIS SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVE. ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSALS THE REDUCTION IN THE FIRST STAGE SHOULD APPLY TO 20,000 SOVIET AND 13,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS, IN VIEW OF THE ACTUAL NUMBERS OF SOVIET AND U.S. TROOPS IN THE CENTER OF OUR CONTINENT. THE OTHER PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES WOULD THEN REDUCE THEIR ARMED FORCES IN THE SECOND STAGE. AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE TWO REDUCTION STAGES, WHICH WILL INVOLVE THE TROOPS OF ALL SIGNATORIES OF THE FUTURE AGREEMENT, EQUAL COLLECTIVE CEILINGS OF 900,000 MEN FOR EACH OF THE TWO GROUPINGS SHOULD BE STIPULATED IN CENTRAL EUROPE, ACCORDING TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE NEW PROPOSALS.

The socialist countries' new proposals are thus another significant step toward intensifying political detente in Europe, which would thereby be effectively augmented. They are an important practical step toward strengthening security on our continent and toward consolidating trust among states. The USSR magnanimously offers further reduction of the number of troops, by 10,000 more than in its proposal of June 1978; at the same time, it agrees to a U.S. reduction to the extent which the United States itself proposed.

The sincere endeavors by USSR and other socialist countries to lead the many years of negotiations out of the blind alley and to open the path for military detente in Europe, does not, naturally, suit the plans of the NATO strategists. This is why the Western delegates have been trying to belittle by all kinds of means the significance of the socialist countries' new proposals in Vienna, to twist their meaning and to defend their own proposals of last December, proposals which were immediately linked with the decision made at that time by the NATO Council to "modernize" the armed forces by deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The bourgeois propagandists' job will not be easy now: They will have to explain to the West European public why the decision of one of the negotiating sides in Vienna to lessen military confrontation in central Europe and, what is more, to immediately start practical steps toward disarmament, is encountering a hostile attitude by the Western partners.

AS THE RECENT DECLARATION OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES STRESSES, THE VIENNA TALKS CONSTITUTE AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE EFFORTS FOR MILITARY DETENTE NOT ONLY ON OUR CONTINENT BUT IN THE WORLD AS A WHOLE. THESE TALKS HAVE NOW ENTERED A NEW, IMPORTANT STAGE. THE SOCIALIST STATES AGAIN SUBMITTED REALISTIC PROPOSALS MEETING THE WEST'S DEMAND HALFWAY. THEY ARE ENTITLED TO EXPECT SUCH A POLITICAL SOLUTION AND A CONSTRUCTIVE, RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM OF REDUCING ARMED FORCES IN THE CENTER OF OUR CONTINENT, AS ARE CONTAINED IN BOTH THEIR PRESENT AND PREVIOUS PROPOSALS. THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND DETENTE IN EUROPE REQUIRE THAT THE WEST, TOO, ADOPT A CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH: THE NATO COUNTRIES MUST RENOUNCE THE DEMAND FOR AN ASYMMETRICAL, UNEVEN REDUCTION AND THE ENDEAVOR TO GAIN UNILATERAL ADVANTAGES IN THEIR FAVOR. THE DOOR TO AN AGREEMENT WILL THEN BE OPEN. THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAVE AGAIN DEMONSTRATED PATIENCE, CONSISTENCY AND INITIATIVE IN THE SEARCH FOR THE RIGHT KEY.

LENART RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PPF CHAIRMAN KALLAI

LD131638 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, received in Bratislava today Gyula Kallai, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front of the Hungarian People's Republic. During a friendly conversation they informed each other about topical tasks of their organizations and their mission in the development of a socialist society.

PRAGUE DAILY COUNTERPOSES FOOD WASTE, HARVESTING EFFORT

AU131143 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 12 Aug 80 p 4

["(BRH)"]-signed article: "We Will Put It Into the Trash Can"]

[Text] It nearly caused me heartache and, I must confess, I became angry. Two small girls had just received a piece of bread, nicely spread with butter and trimmed with sausage. The pleasant voice of the young woman added a reminder that the children should eat up, and throw nothing away. They ate the bread for a while. In a few moments one of the girls turned to the father, saying that she had had enough and would eat no more. Less than one third of the piece of bread was gone, but daddy immediately advised small Jane: "If you cannot eat any more, we will put it in the trash can." And this is what happened. In the past my mother used to tell me, too, that food is not to be thrown out, and what we ourselves could not eat was consumed by the dog, or by the neighbor's hens or rabbits. Nothing was allowed to be wasted, but my 30-year old contemporary gave a different kind of advice to the children, and at that moment there passed through my eyes the more than thousands of lines written in the press about food squandering and the "overfeeding" of trash cans.

These days rural area residents, and this also includes Eastern Bohemia, are living in the harvesting atmosphere. Even in shops, during the early morning purchases, the people tell each other with a bit of pride the interesting fact that the people of Eastern Bohemia can add to their account more than 10,000 hectares of mown cereals--and this in spite of the aggravated conditions of this year's summer. In the same manner they discuss the nearby silo in Slatinany which, with its capacity of 23,000 tons, is the pride of the entire neighborhood. The beer drinkers also discuss later on in the evening, after work, the danger of mold on potatoes....

But what kind of agriculturist "fans" are those who are capable of thoughtlessly and lightly casting away the crops that are often harvested with such difficulty and "turned into" bread, rolls and milk, or even a piece of meat or cheese? Is it not, in fact, sometimes we ourselves, the parents, who have so quickly become accustomed to prosperity and who teach the children a senseless squandering of values?

BRIEFS

DELEGATE TO MADAGASCAR--Bohumil Kvasil, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee, left on 11 August for Antananarivo to attend the congress of the Congress Party for Madagascar's Independence, which will be held on 13-17 August. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

ENVOY TO FINLAND--Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, received on 7 August Jan Husak, the new Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Finland in connection with his assuming this diplomatic function. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

VERNER RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER PEN SOVAN

LD131820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN)--Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Wednesday in Berlin Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK].

Both sides paid tribute to the good development of relations between the two countries. They especially drew attention to the friendship treaty signed in March by Erich Honecker and Heng Samrin which provides a stable basis for cooperation between the states and the peoples of the GDR and Kampuchea. This cooperation is developing in all spheres of social life.

During the meeting Pen Sovan spoke about the successful efforts being made to normalize all aspects of life in Kampuchea. The international position of the PRK is constantly being expanded and strengthened. The Vietnamese proposals by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos are directed toward the normalization of the situation in this region and are of great importance for establishing an atmosphere of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Pen Sovan expressed thanks for the GDR's aid to the Kampuchean people in overcoming the hard heritage of the past and in rebuilding the country.

Paul Verner stressed the GDR's unlimited support for the proposal submitted by the PRK to reduce tension and to make the Kampuchean-Thai border one of peace and friendship. He assured that in future the GDR would continue to do everything in its power to render solidarity aid to the Kampuchean people.

SED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MADAGASCAR FOR CONGRESS

LD122056 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] An SED Central Committee delegation under Central Committee member Heinz Geggel today arrived in the capital of Madagascar, Antananarivo, to attend the congress of the Congress Party for Madagascar's Independence, which opens tomorrow.

FRG INSTITUTE NOTES GDR INCREASES SUBSIDIES, CUTS INVESTMENTS

DW140715 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 14 Aug 80 p 5

[Michael Moeller article from Berlin: "The GDR Also Suffers From the Subsidizing Ailment"]

[Text] When Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker meet at Werbellinsee, Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff will also have some interesting talks. Granted, the GDR's economic situation looks better than in 1979, yet it will be facing problems requiring great financial efforts. The GDR budget increasingly shows how inflexible the public budgets of the two German states have become. The German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) has now established that in the GDR, too, the proportion of subsidies in the budget keeps increasing. While the expenditures required for subsidizing consumer prices, agriculture, and enterprises amounted to a mere 20 percent in the 5-year plan period from 1971 to 1975, they come to more than 25 percent under the 1980 budget. In contrast, the proportion of expenditures for investments has dropped from 12 to 8 percent. [paragraph continues]

The GDR's budget, however, is being financed differently than that of the Federal Republic, for M11 billion of the total revenues of M155 billion and direct profit payments by the enterprises. As a result of the price reforms the profit proceeds in industry increase by nearly M20 billion. The wage tax, in contrast, which is the most important source of revenue for the fiscal authorities in the Federal Republic, this year will account for about M7 billion or less than 5 percent of the budget.

The inflation of the subsidies under the GDR budget springs from the need to keep consumer prices stable despite price hikes in industry, but it seems as though the GDR no longer wants to subsidize all prices. This is explained by the fact that in 1980 the state budget will increase twice as much as the national income, namely, by 10.5 percent compared with 4.8 percent. The budget is being calculated in current prices so that the price increases therein are much more clearly discernible than in the national economic plan.

According to its budget the GDR plans to spend M13.1 billion on defense, or M1 billion more than in 1979. This is justified by the international situation. It must be kept in mind, however, that the GDR does not show all defense expenditures openly in the budget.

The breakdown of the subsidies for industry and agriculture is totally missing. In 1979 a total of M13.8 billion had been shown for both, including M7.5 billion for agriculture. To uphold the price stability for foodstuffs the GDR spends nearly M8 billion, and for selected industrial consumer goods more than M4 billion. On the whole, M16.4 billion directly serve as subsidies to the consumer. Social insurance, which will score revenues of M15.4 billion, will be subsidized from the state coffers with M14 billion, since expenditures are M29.4 billion.

PRESS MARKS BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

LD131034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0125 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 13 August (ADN)--In a commentary on the 19th anniversary of the securing of the GDR state border, today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states that it is a main principle of the GDR's foreign policy that war must never again emanate from German soil. "The thrusts against peaceful coexistence by imperialist politicians who seek confrontation are a reason to once again strongly highlight this basic principle."

The newspaper portrays the direct preparations for aggression by imperialist circles in 1961 and stresses that it was the GDR's duty to block the path of this aggression. "The action was based on a unanimous decision by the Warsaw Pact states. The action on 13 August made it plain that the borders which arose in Europe as a result of World War II are inviolable, that the German Democratic Republic had established itself as a sovereign socialist state and, as is the right of every state, had guaranteed that its sovereignty, territory and borders were respected."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "There is no question about this border; it is inviolable. The GDR does not stand in isolation; it is a member of the socialist community. Anyone who attacks it, who wants to turn his revanchist dreams or illusions of reunification into political practice faces the might of the Warsaw Pact states.... The GDR is a stable and permanent state. At the heart of the continent it has shown itself to the whole world as a stable element among the European states. This was a gain for the stability of the peace, in Europe."

A decade later the results of the peace, security and detente policy are apparent in the treaties signed by the socialist states with the FRG, in which the sovereignty of the GDR was internationally recognized and the inviolability of the existing borders guaranteed.

This also opened the way for the European security conference. "There could and can be security in Europe with the assistance of the GDR. We can say that the GDR has used the greater political possibilities to make its entire strength effective for the cause of peace and security of the peoples".

"Those who today are bent on confrontation and who have still not rid themselves of revanchist illusions," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues, "should once again reflect thoroughly on the historical events connected with 13 August 1961. Basically the rabble-rousers are aiming at starting their failed policy from the beginning again. They would like to overturn the approximate military balance, win military superiority and on this basis pursue adventurous objectives, but they should reflect on the fact that what they failed to do 2 decades ago they certainly cannot achieve today.

"Thus we are determined to stick to our policy of peace and safeguarding peace. The conference of the states that attended Helsinki, which will be held in Madrid this fall, must be used constructively. It must achieve results which for their part serve security and cooperation and it must lead on from problems of political detente to military detente. The GDR is doing its utmost for this. It is unswervingly following its principle that a war must never again be launched from German soil. This end is also served by security at state borders, today as in 1961, because the safeguarding of peace is in a special sense synonymous with the inviolability of borders."

In a commentary on the same topic, the BERLINER ZEITUNG says that the historically documented success of GDR foreign policy consists in "its contribution to a 35-year period of peace in Europe," and adds that "it is now a matter of continuing the policy of peace, security and detente so beneficial on our continent, although imperialist cold warriors have adversely affected the climate with their attacks on peaceful coexistence."

The Christian Democratic paper NEUES ZEIT states that political developments since August 13 "prove us right. Our state has become, as a member of the community of peoples, a recognized factor of the stability of peace on our continent."

The youth newspaper JUNGE WELT describes the safeguarding of the GDR state border as "an historical lesson on the subject of peace in Europe." This lesson currently has increased value, because imperialist reaction has again inscribed the policy of confrontation and preparation for aggression on its standard.

WEST BERLIN RESIDENT DETAINED FOR 'CRIMINAL ACTS'

AU131144 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--GDR security organs on 10 August detained (West) Berlin resident Ingrid Kraute for crimes under Section 132 of the Penal Code. Grossly abusing entry and visit regulations, she allowed other people to use her border crossing documents for the perpetration of criminal acts. Investigation procedures were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

BRIEFS

MONUMENT FOR NAGASAKI--The delegates to the world conference of nuclear arms opponents in Nagasaki received the news that a monument from the GDR will be erected in Nagasaki's peace park in the coming year as an expression of the firm affinity of the GDR with the international movement against nuclear weapons. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 9 AUGUST

AUL21036 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs Christoph van der Klaauw, who, accompanied by his wife, paid a private visit of a few days to Hungary, departed from Budapest on Saturday. Van der Klaauw was received by and had talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Pujá.

MARTINIQUE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER ENDS VISIT

LD132058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Martinique Communist Party has ended his visit to Budapest. Armand Nicolas was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Nicolas also had talks with Janos Berecz, head of the party's Foreign Affairs Department. They informed each other about their parties' activities and had an exchange of views on the international situation and the international communist and workers movement.

BENKE VISITS HALASZTELEK CONSTRUCTION CAMP

LD132322 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Valeria Benke has paid a visit to the Halasztelek construction camp. The MSZMP Politburo member talked to the young people who work on the construction site and looked at the apple orchard of the model farm.

REPLY TO WALDHEIM NOTE ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY REPORTED

LD111510 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 11 Aug, PAP--Poland's permanent mission at the U.N. turned over the reply of the Polish Government to the note of the U.N. secretary-general on the implementation of the declaration on consolidating international security:

On the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the declaration on the consolidation of international security, says the document, the Polish Government wishes to especially strongly and solemnly stress its support for the declaration and its full readiness to further implement it. The government considers the declaration an important instrument of strengthening peaceful co-existence among peoples.

In taking steps to consolidate international security, Poland has been invariably guided by goals and principles of the U.N. Charter, recommendations of the 2734/25 declaration on consolidation of international security, and decisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic is deeply convinced that in the present complicated international situation there is an urgent need to intensify efforts to consolidate international security and peace. The realization of the decisions made by NATO in December 1979 to produce and deploy new nuclear rocket weapons in Western Europe would have an especially negative influence on this situation.

The Madrid meeting of representatives of the states--participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, scheduled for 1980, should play an important part in consolidating the conditions for security and cooperation in Europe.

The taking of practical steps to attain progress in military detente becomes an increasingly urgent task. The convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe could play a favourable part in leading to reduce military tension in Europe. The Polish Government expressed its readiness to host such a conference in Warsaw. In the opinion of the Polish Government, the situation matured to start preparatory consultations of representatives of the states-participants in a conference to bring about the making of decisions concerning its tasks, fixed-dates, the place, mode of its works at the Madrid meeting.

The Vienna negotiations on the mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are of special significance for the cause of military detente in Europe.

In the opinion of the Polish Government it becomes necessary to create appropriate conditions to start negotiations on the medium-range nuclear-rocket weapons. Poland fully supports proposals forwarded by the USSR to this effect.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic would be ready, beginning from a fixed-date, to undertake an obligation not to increase the numerical strength of its armed forces on its territory under an agreement with all states in Europe.

The question of the overall and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict continues to be an urgent task. At the same time, the Polish Government wishes to confirm the full topicality of its stand on the political solution of the situation that arose around Afghanistan and on ensuring Iran with the right to make an independent decision on its fate and to determine the road of its development without any outside interference.

U.S. REACTION TO NEW U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY VIEWED

LD140930 Warsaw PAP in English 0214 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Stanislav Glabinski dispatch]

[Text] Washington, 13 Aug (PAP)--The disclosing of the fact that Washington administration has prepared a new nuclear strategy continues to arouse in the USA ever greater controversies and protests. Public opinion of the United States is becoming ever more obviously concerned over the fact that its government is taking steps which the society feels increase the danger and diminish the stability of international situation.

The move has been explicitly criticised by the former secretary of state, Henry Kissinger who in a public statement said among other things that he did not believe the election campaign to be the best moment for announcing a new nuclear operations strategy. This is a subject fraught with consequences which will have an impact on our relations with the USSR and the atmosphere in the U.S. itself, he declared.

Analyzing the administration's decision and its new nuclear strategy, a New York TIMES commentator comes to the conclusion that it is related to the plan of building the system of "MX" missiles i.e. intercontinental missiles on mobile launchers. The commentator expresses the view that the creation of that system suggests that the American Government wants to obtain the ability of [words indistinct] entails the necessity of [word indistinct] define new strategic tactics. [Words indistinct] already was the object of serious reservations among various federal ministries, and especially in the Department of State.

The matter is becoming increasingly discussed in the United States and arouses even more clearly felt fears.

INCREASED WAGES IN ENGINEERING SECTOR REPORTED

LD132043 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Wage increases in the Polish engineering sector scheduled for the third quarter of this year will be granted earlier. This was announced by Lukaszewicz, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, when he briefed foreign correspondents in connection with the work stoppages which occurred last month mainly in the engineering industry.

WARSAW TRANSIT STRIKE REPORTED CONTINUING

LD131748 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Seventy percent of the drivers of the Warsaw Traffic Department are still continuing the strike they began yesterday. The wave of strikes in Poland, which is in its second month, yesterday also extended to the country's capital. Poland's official communications channels have also started to speak more openly about the strikes in progress, although the information has been given mainly to the foreign press. Jarmo Jaaeskelaenen reports from Warsaw:

What is the strike situation today? I put the question a while ago to a journalist at the foreign department of the Polish official news agency, INTERPRESS. Without a moment's hesitation the journalist replied: seventy percent of the drivers of the Warsaw Traffic Department are still on strike.

The strike began yesterday. In addition, a quarter of Warsaw's taxi drivers, who run state-owned cars, are on strike. The strike began this morning. What are the bus and tram drivers demanding? They are demanding wage increases, the journalist replied, 10-20 percent. In addition, they are demanding not to have to work for more than 8 hours per day, although there is a shortage of drivers. What else? They are demanding better working conditions. They are demanding decent working clothes and hot coffee or tea at the terminals. The Polish informant was not able to say what the employer has offered, but the strike goes on.

What about the taxi drivers? What are they demanding? They are demanding a wage increase of 23 percent. They are demanding that the traffic police treat them with greater tolerance. The strike goes on, but from elsewhere in Poland no reports of strikes have come in either by official or unofficial channels, said the official source of information.

This discussion is an indication of the changed situation. The official sources of information have broken the information monopoly in strike matters which so far has belonged to the unofficial opposition, the so-called workers' protection committee. The word strike has become an official concept.

Foreign journalists get information relatively easily about strike events, although it is still difficult to get to the sources of information, the factories on strike. However, the Poles themselves do not officially know anything about the strikes.

DISSIDENT EDITOR ARRESTED; FURTHER STRIKES REPORTED

WA141000 London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 8 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The editor of an uncensored publication, ROBOTNIK (THE WORKER), 34-year old Jan Lipinski, was arrested in Warsaw. Several plainclothes UB [the Security Service] agents forced their way into the apartment of Lipinski, arresting him and two of his coworkers. After an interrogation, only Lipinski was put in jail. The security authorities were informed that a delegation of workers from the Ursus tractor factory near Warsaw were supposed to visit Lipinski. It was in Ursus that the present wave of strikes, resulting from the increase in meat prices, began.

According to information arriving from Poland, the strike committees which were formed at the various factories have not ceased activity--even after the end of the strike. They are taking on the characteristic of independent trade unions. In Lublin, the railroad workers are attempting to introduce their own people into the official trade union, which is completely subordinate to the authorities. This would have great significance in the future.

In the meantime, brief strikes have taken place in the chemical fertilizer factory in Tarnow and in the textile factory in Kalisz (7,000 workers). In a ball bearing factory in Poznan, the workers received a wage increase just by threatening a strike.

WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE SESSIONS CONTINUE

LD132234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] More sessions of the Conferences of Workers' Self-Government [KSR] have been held at many workplaces. Discussion of results achieved so far and further tasks for this year proves that a new way of thinking is gradually emerging at workplaces.

This has to do with a skillful assessment of the way in which the enterprise is run, from the point of view of efficient management and its effect on the rest of society. The assessment is also made from the point of view of the need for making extra efforts to improve the quality of labor despite the many limitations which make the enterprises' normal performance difficult. Discussion at the KSR session at the (Mistrz) tool factory in Ciechanow centered round the possibilities of cutting down the costs of production.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY INTERVIEWS RADOM SOCIAL CONTROL OFFICIAL

AU131720 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Bronislaw Duda interview with manager Mieczyslaw Kowalik, chairman of the voivodship social control commission in Radom: "Against Irregularities"--date and place not given]

[Summary] [Question] What is the experience of the 2-year activity of the social control commissions in Radom Voivodship?

[Answer] The commissions have concentrated their efforts on encouraging better quality and range of industrial goods for export and the domestic market, implementation of housing projects and food production. In doing so they have found that not all the self-government groups of the various cooperative organizations develop full activity because they limit themselves to just reading the reports and information sent in from the field. The commissions have carried out some 1,500 control checks in Radom shops, where they have found goods under the counter worth some Z300,000. Flying control teams in Zwolen brought to light illegal sales of alcohol in a grocery store; excessive prices for vegetables and fruit; and radio sets, tape recorders and similar equipment concealed from customers. In Jasieniec, control teams noted acts of neglect in the Boglewice orchards. Our commissions have also made proposals for improving land management.

[Question] What about cooperation between social control commissions in rural parishes and the inhabitants?

[Answer] Social control commissions in rural parishes are very important because they are the first bodies consulted by the population about various irregularities occurring in the services supplied to farmers by the agricultural cooperatives, about the legality of commercial transactions, about illegal increases in prices and so on. Continuous control checks carried out by those commissions in various rural parishes concern the quality and punctuality of services supplied by the agricultural cooperatives and the distribution of building materials and some foodstuffs.

[Question] What action is taken when irregularities are confirmed?

[Answer] The findings of the voivodship social control commission are always presented to the voivodship people's council for action. For example, instructions were given for people to occupy the cooperative apartments in Radom and Szydlowiec that had been empty for a long time, and charges were preferred in 16 cases against shopkeepers for concealing goods from customers. The extensive cooperation between social control commissions and the population has great socioeconomic and moral effects. Direct contacts between citizens and social control officials help effectively eliminate the negative features of our voivodship's socioeconomic life.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY LISTS IMPORTS TO MEET MARKET NEEDS

AU131517 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Report signed "(CH)": "Increased Coffee and Pepper Imports--Lemons From Other Countries--Southern Fruit Coming Soon--Imports to Meet Market Needs"]

[Summary] It is estimated that the value of goods imported from abroad last year amounted in retail prices to almost 2117 billion, which accounted for about 8.4 percent of the value of all the goods sold by our domestic trade. In the first 6 months of this year, we imported from free-currency countries over 51 percent of all the goods to be imported in 1980. The import from the socialist countries was slower. It should be stressed that imports of foodstuffs continue on the whole according to plan, although the situation is much more difficult if only on account of our limited payment potential.

Coffee accounts for almost 50 percent of all foodstuffs imported from free-currency countries. In the first 6 months of 1979, we imported 14,300 tons of coffee, but in the first 6 months of this year we imported 19,800 tons. Our main supplier of coffee is Brazil. Followed by Colombia. We buy tea--some 8,800 tons a year--from India, Turkey, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, the SRV and the USSR.

This year, for the first time in many years, there have been interruptions in the sale of lemons, not because we have imported fewer lemons--actually we have imported more--but because we have switched to buying lemons in Argentina, Uruguay and Turkey, where payments are easier. However, greater distances make for irregular supplies.

In the first 6 months of 1979, we imported some 1,000 tons of pepper, but this year we have already imported 3,500 tons. The imports of other condiments such as bay leaves, cinnamon, paprika, cloves and so on have almost tripled. Because of the late summer, imports of fruit such as tomatoes, watermelons, peaches and grapes will be delayed.

It is expected that in the second half of this year imports of market goods from the socialist countries will increase. This should be true in the case of industrial goods, especially from the Soviet Union. Our customers highly value Soviet watches, cameras and refrigerators.

Our foreign trade agencies are making efforts to increase the barter of goods with the socialist countries. We can barter our furniture, clothing, fur articles, goods with the socialist countries. We can barter our furniture, clothing, fur articles, refrigerators, clocks and textiles for citrus fruit concentrates, tomato juice, animal fats, men's shirts, clothing, sunflower oil and even some amounts of gasoline.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES MID-YEAR ECONOMIC RESULTS

AU130816 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Aug 80 p 3

[S.C. article: "Desirable Trends--Economy at Mid-Year"; all capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY OUR ECONOMY IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1980 ARE FAVORABLE IN-
SOFAR AS THE MAIN INDICATORS ARE CONCERNED. COMPARED WITH THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1979, PRO-
DUCTION INCREASED 7 PERCENT, THE INVESTMENT ACTIVITY WAS NOT SO AGITATED, EXPORT INCREASED
FASTER THAN IMPORT IN TRADE WITH CAPITALIST COUNTRIES AND THE PERFORMANCE OF TRANSPORTATION
AND ENERGY WAS BETTER.

THIS MEANS THAT THE ECONOMY IS BECOMING MORE HARMONIOUS, A PROCESS THAT WAS ENVISAGED IN THE EIGHTH CONGRESS PROGRAM AND THAT WAS FORMULATED BY THE PREMIER IN THE GOVERNMENT REPORT. THESE TRENDS SHOULD BE INTENSIFIED AND CONSOLIDATED.

IT IS WORTH REALIZING THAT, IN RESPECT OF QUANTITY, THE INDUSTRIAL TASKS CONCERNING MARKET SUPPLIES WERE IMPLEMENTED QUITE EFFECTIVELY. That made it possible to increase somewhat the turnover of retail trade, which does not mean, however, that the market situation has been tangibly improved. There are several reasons for that.

FIRST, LAST YEAR THE INCREASE RATE OF INCOMES WAS MUCH HIGHER THAN THE INCREASE RATE OF SUPPLY OF MARKET GOODS. That is why the increased supply of many goods could not match the still greater increases in the population's cash incomes.

SECOND, THE PLANNED PAYMENTS MADE TO THE POPULATION FOR VARIOUS REASONS WERE ALSO EXCEEDED IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, ALTHOUGH NOT AS MUCH AS LAST YEAR. As the communique issued by the main statistical office indicates, the value of per capita socialized production sold in the market increased 7.1 percent, compared with the first 6 months of 1979, while the average (nominal) wage increased 9.9 percent. The increase in the average wage greatly exceeded the actual increase in productivity, which was bound to affect the market situation.

THIRD, IMPLEMENTATION OF TASKS IN THE SPHERE OF ASSORTED MARKET SUPPLIES IS STILL INCOMPLETE AND THAT IS WHY THE SHORTAGE OF SOME GOODS IS NOT DECREASING. Nor are we able to note any more crucial changes in the structure of consumption--the increased rate of sales of nonfood articles is just a little (0.6 point) ahead of the increased rate of sales of food. At the same time, price fluctuations in the case of the former were faster than in the case of the latter--with unchanged prices, this relation is inverse [sentence as published]. We stress these phenomena because changes in the plan as adopted by the Sejm--the changes adjust the volume and structure of production in the second half of this year to the actual supply potential--may slightly reduce the rate of market supplies. That is why the issue of better adjusting the structure of those supplies to demand acquires greater importance.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IS COMPLICATED. The cold and rainy spring and the beginning of the summer caused considerable losses in crop production.

Cattle breeding decreased slightly, while the number of hogs remained steady. Meat procurement in the first 6 months of this year was 2.7 percent lower than in the comparable period last year, but milk procurement increased.

The most important issue now is to speed up the supply of the production means that agriculture needs and to use the means that agriculture has in a maximally efficient and thrifty way.

Effective harvesting is among the most urgent tasks. The issue of fodder for breeding will be determined within the next few days and weeks.

"...EFFECTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE HARVEST AND EFFECTIVE HARVEST," THE RECENT JOINT SESSION OF THE PZPR POLITBURO AND THE ZSL PRESIDIUUM STATED, "THE EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF YIELDS AND THE PUNCTUAL COMPLETION OF THE SOWING CAMPAIGN ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE TASKS WILL TO A DECISIVE EXTENT DETERMINE THE FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE COUNTRY'S GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION."

OVERALL INVESTMENT OUTLAYS HAVE BEEN REDUCED IN KEEPING WITH THE TENETS OF ECONOMIC POLICY. According to initial estimates, these outlays amounted to 2225.6 billion. THE 1980 PLAN ENVISAGED THAT THOSE OUTLAYS SHOULD BE REDUCED BY 8.3 PERCENT COMPARED WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN 1979. THE STATISTICAL REPORT SHOWS THAT THIS TASK IS BEING IMPLEMENTED. On the other hand, we have made no progress in accelerating implementation of projects and of construction plans.

The housing construction situation calls for comment. Progress in the annual plan for housing construction is small and amounts to 28.8 percent. As we know from previous years, the practice is to include in the implementation of the plan buildings completed in the first months of the following year or completed even later than that. The halting of that bad practice this year is already showing and will show its impact on the indexes of implementation. THE UPSHOT OF THIS IS THAT THE CONSTRUCTION TRADES WILL BUILD AS MANY APARTMENTS AS THEY CAN AFFORD, AND THAT THE TASKS IN THE 1981 PLAN WILL REALLY ACCORD WITH WHAT CAN AND SHOULD BE BUILT IN 1981, WITHOUT RESORTING TO JUGGLING WITH "OVERFLOW" FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

The dynamics of foreign trade in the first 6 months of 1980 were much greater than in the corresponding period last year. Trade with foreign countries increased 15.6 percent, and the upsurge of export to the capitalist countries was particularly high, which helped us improve our balance of payments. However, the progress actually made is still not fully consistent with our objective production-trade potential, above all with our economy's needs.

BECAUSE WE HAVE TO REPAY OUR LOANS AND TO REDUCE OUR INDEBTEDNESS, WE MUST CONTINUE TO INCREASE EXPORT AND RATIONALIZE IMPORT.

WHILE NOTING THE POSITIVE CHANGES IN OUR ECONOMY, WE MUST BEAR IN MIND THAT THE PERCENTAGE INDEXES ILLUSTRATING THE UPSURGE OF INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIC PROCESSES IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR SHOW A COMPARISON WITH THE INDEXES OF THE FIRST HALF OF 1979, WHICH, AS WE KNOW, WAS A PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT YEAR. LAST YEAR'S STRAINS WERE BOUND TO AFFECT THIS YEAR'S SITUATION. FOR EXAMPLE, OUR RESOURCES OF RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS CONTINUE TO BE UNDER PRESSURE, AS SHOWN BY SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES. That is why it is so important to tap our entire reserve potential, to rationally and thriftily use raw and other materials, to wage a determined struggle against waste, to show respect for working time and to accelerate efficiency throughout the economy.

THE PROGRAM FOR TIDYING UP THE ECONOMY WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE GOVERNMENT REPORT READ IN THE SEJM BY THE PREMIER. THE PROGRAM IS BASED ON THE EIGHTH CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS. We should bear in mind, however, that more tangible positive results of measures that have been taken will be felt in the domestic market and generally in the sphere of consumption only after a certain time, which cannot be measured in weeks or months. IN THIS SITUATION ANY INCREASE IN MONEY CIRCULATING IN THE MARKET THAT IS NOT MATCHED BY A CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY AND IN THE AVAILABILITY OF GOODS IN DEMAND WILL MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO BRING THE ECONOMY INTO HARMONY. ALL DISTURBANCES ONLY INCREASE THE DIFFICULTIES.

THERE IS NO OTHER WAY NOW. WITHOUT PROGRESS IN TUNING THE ECONOMY AND WITHOUT CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM, IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND TO MAKE CHANGES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY. WHAT WE MUST DO IS TO ACCELERATE THE PROCESS OF IMPROVEMENTS THROUGH HONEST DAILY EFFORTS AND THROUGH DISCIPLINED AND EFFECTIVE WORK. WE SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT OUR ECONOMY NOW HAS AN ECONOMIC AND PRODUCTION POTENTIAL THAT MAKES IT WHOLLY FEASIBLE TO CURB AND THEN ELIMINATE TENSIONS AND TO CREATE CONDITIONS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS PZPR EFFORTS TO HELP NEEDY PEOPLE

AUI31420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Aug 80 p 4

[Andrzej Leszczynski article: "Special Solicitude"]

[Summary] The program of the party's social measures presented by Edward Gierek at the July session of party activists includes increased benefits for large families, increased assistance for single mothers, increases in pensions paid under the old pension system and further increases in the lowest wages. The program will be implemented in the first half of 1981.

"Along with a new approach to the problems of the family during the seventies, we also began to survey more accurately the differences between the material conditions of various groups of families and to analyze the reasons for the differences in their living standards. We defined the group of the families that required particular solicitude and assistance. The group includes large families, families supported by only one parent, especially young families supported only by the mother, and families with sick and crippled children. The situation of those families has been markedly improved as a result of the policy of rapidly increasing wages, especially the lowest wages, and of greatly increasing family benefits."

The social policy of the seventies helped to reduce the differences in the incomes of small families and large families. In 1970 the per capita income in worker households of six or more persons was 94 percent lower than it was in worker households of three persons, but in 1978 this difference was reduced to 74.1 percent. Another illustration of income in worker households of three persons was 23,244, in worker households of five persons 22,147 and in worker households of six and more persons 21,863. The increases in family benefits and in lowest wages planned for 1981 should reduce the difference in the incomes of small and large families and should increase the significance of these benefits in the budgets of the poorest families.

Research into family budgets indicates that the families with many children spend more money than other families on food and less on culture, recreation, hygiene and health protection--that is, on higher requirements of life. They also show the tendency, for material reasons, to send their children to earn money at relatively early ages. That is why such children have little chance to acquire better education and qualifications.

"The social measures envisaged for 1981 are a continuation of one of the basic streams of social policy of the seventies--to improve the living conditions of those sections of the population whose incomes are below the national average. This continuation is taking place under more difficult conditions than at the beginning of the seventies and in a situation in which our economy is not developing so rapidly and our national income is increasing only slowly. In these more difficult conditions the party seeks to safeguard the groups of the population that are the weakest economically, which means that the party is loyal to the policy of providing equal opportunities for all for a start in life and of eliminating excessive and unjustifiable differences in living standards."

Edward Gierek linked the program of social measures to the need to increase the social efficiency and effectiveness of work and to promote thriftier and better management. We must always remember that the expansion of social policy depends on what we produce by our own efforts. Understanding this truth is of particular importance now when we have to overcome our economic difficulties.

DAILY WARNS OFFICIALS ON BRIBES FROM FOREIGN FIRMS

AU140808 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Aug 80 p 2

[Anna Kłodzinska article: "Was There No Harm In It...?"]

[Text] Article 239 of the Penal Code provides for punishment of any person who, when on official duty, accepts material or personal benefits or promises of such benefits. Article 240 provides for even more severe punishment of a person who, while holding a particularly responsible post, accepts such benefits.

The indictment deposited in the Warsaw Voivodship court against Adam B., former manager of a leather products factory in a town in Gdansk Voivodship, and against Zbigniew M. and Jerzy J., employees of the Leather Industrial Association, charges them under the aforementioned articles and under other articles. In plain language the charge is: bribery. Someone gave something to someone to smooth the way for a profitable deal, for the necessary contacts and for a purchase or a sale that favors the giver. Someone took something from someone to buy a car, to go on a trip abroad, to build a villa or to furnish a summer house.

If such transactions are concluded between two domestic partners then they generally remain in the orbit of our national affairs, but if the "giver" is a foreigner, especially an agent of a foreign firm, the issue acquires a different significance because no agent gives something for nothing.

Unfortunately, the case of Adam B. and of the other two persons are among many similar cases. As a manager, Adam B. accepted Z250,000 for private purposes from a representative of foreign firms. We are not concerned with petty favors he accepted such as car spare parts, liquor and so on. We are interested only in those Z250,000. How did he obtain them? Well, he confided in agent Ludwig Prokes that he had difficulties with changing his job and with buying an apartment because such moves generally cost a lot of money. He said he lived in an official apartment, but would like to own one; and he would not mind owning a new car.

What does a good agent do in such a case if he wants to continue cooperation with our industry and trade? He takes money out of his wallet and hands it to the money-seeking manager. Prokes thought Z250,000 would be enough for Adam B., who took the money, paid a deposit on a new apartment and used the rest to buy a new car. His financial troubles disappeared, but, unfortunately, new troubles which Adam B. did not expect at all began to crop up. Prokes and Adam B. had known each other for years. Prokes used to make frequent trips to Poland, maintained extensive contacts with our foreign trade agencies and supplied leather factories with machines for footwear production and for tanning processes. He also supplied machinery for the factory managed by Adam B. In 1977-78 they rarely saw each other, and it was not until last spring that they renewed their closer acquaintance. It was then that Prokes took out his wallet....

During investigations Prokes admitted that he had bought illegally \$2,500 worth of Polish zlotys because he needed them to...well, we know why he needed them. Adam B. admitted that he had accepted the sum of Z250,000. The other two defendants in the case---both senior inspectors---received from Prokes foreign currencies (Belgian francs, West German marks and dollars).

When I talked with someone about a similar case, that someone made a strange comment: "Yes, the person in question took the money, but did no damage to our economy. He did not buy defective machines or poor raw materials, so there was no harm in what he did."

It goes without saying that if someone takes a bribe and in return imports into Poland shoddy and overpriced goods, ignores other offers and so on, then his offense is evident and more than obvious. That is why, sooner or later, such a defaulting person finds himself on trial. But we should bear in mind that there are other losses than the just purely material ones: In a commentary on the Penal Code (by J. Bafia, S. Mioduski, M. Siewierski) the authors write this about Articles 239 and 240: "The corruption of the state apparatus and the social institutions that have been entrusted public functions is particularly dangerous in the socialist system." And further: "That is why it is necessary to severely and consistently prosecute bribery in our system"

The indictment against Adam B. contains a statement to the effect that he was in a position of special responsibility (factory manager). The aforementioned commentary implies that such a position presupposes a great deal of trust in the person holding it. But how can one trust in people who, while holding high positions, place their own private interests above social interests?

Let me state once again: A foreign trading agent does not give anything for nothing. His giving always implies some advantage for his firms and for himself. He may have already obtained it or he hopes to obtain it. He negotiates with his partners and exercises a power over those he bribes. That is why he can ask for a return favor at any moment. Many a trial has demonstrated what such return favors involve. A public official--a manager, a director, the chief bookkeeper and so on--who "takes" from a foreign agent surrenders to him body and soul and in most cases has to dance to the tune called by the agent. A corrupted official generally has no choice when the interests of the Polish economy clash with the interests of a foreign firm....

ZSL CONGRESS TO BE HELD ON 10 NOVEMBER

LD13225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Preparations for the Eighth ZSL Congress were discussed today in Warsaw at the plenum of the ZSL Supreme Committee. Also, problems connected with efficient harvest work and alleviation of the negative atmospheric influence on this year's results in agriculture were discussed. The plenum was chaired by Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the ZSL Supreme Committee. It was stressed in the report and discussion that the more difficult conditions for implementing the socioeconomic program of development of the country and the joint agricultural policy of the PZPR and ZSL require more responsible tasks in the solution of complex problems of agriculture and the entire complex of the food economy.

The plenum has decided to convene the Eighth ZSL Congress on 10 November this year, and to offer the congress resolution for general discussion by all members of the party.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA--Managua, PAP--Eugeniusz Ciurus, the new ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Nicaragua, presented his credentials to Sergio Mercado Ramirez, member of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Aug 80 p 7 AU]

ANDREI MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GHALI

AUL31525 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Official talks took place in Bucharest today between Stefan Andrei minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed the relations of close friendship and cooperation that are continuously developing between Romania and Egypt and emphasized the decisive role played by the summit meetings between the heads of the two countries in stimulating those relations. They also stressed the existing broad opportunities to expand and deepen Romanian-Egyptian cooperation in all fields of activity to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and that of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

The two sides also exchanged views on current issues of the international situation and in connection with cooperation between the two countries at an international level.

Dinner Held

AUL31931 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner in honor of his Egyptian guest Butrus Ghali. During the dinner, they toasted the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's president, and that of the president of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat, and the continuous strengthening and deepening of Romanian-Egyptian relations of friendship, peace and international cooperation.

BRITISH COOPERATIVE PARTY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AUL31933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Aug (AGERPRES)--Tom Turvey, chairman of the Cooperative Party of Great Britain, arrived in Bucharest on August 13, in the evening, for a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The guest was welcomed by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

RCP OFFICIAL CONDUCTS TALKS WITH VENEZUELAN PARTY LEADERS

AUL31830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 13 Aug (AGERPRES)--Valter Roman, member of the CC of the RCP, was received by Pompeyo Marquez, president and secretary-general of the Movement for Socialism party (MAS) of Venezuela.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the MAS leader.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity and current preoccupations of the two parties.

Valter Roman also met Gustavo Machado, president of the Communist Party of Venezuela.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO INTERNATIONAL HISTORY CONGRESS

AU11803 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 11 Aug 80 p 1

["Text" of message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the 15th International Congress of Historical Sciences which opened in Bucharest on 10 August]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, esteemed comrades, it gives me pleasure that on the 15th International Congress of Historical Sciences which opens today in Bucharest--the capital city of Socialist Romania--I can welcome you, the participants in this prestigious international event and address best wishes to you.

Our country is happy to host this important international scientific meeting which intends to discuss and make new contributions to the deepening of historical knowledge, to the clarification of highly significant issues regarding the evolution of mankind, to the development and mutual influence of the various civilizations which succeeded one another over the centuries, to the complex process of the people's and nations' genesis, of the establishment and assertion of the national states. Very important, in our opinion, is the fact that aspects of contemporary historical development, of the current processes and tendencies in the evolution of human society, of the major problems of peace and progress in our epoch are also on your congress agenda. With so wide a range of problems, your congress is meant to go down as an outstanding event in the international scientific life, in the development of historical sciences and at the same time make a positive contribution to a better knowledge and rapprochement among peoples, to the strengthening of international confidence and collaboration, to the general cause of understanding, detente and peace all over the world.

Under the present international circumstances, which are particularly complex, it is the loftiest duty and responsibility of historians to study the development of society, historical events, to derive from the huge experience gathered over the millennia, lessons and conclusions to enrich the present and future activity for the advancement of the peoples on the road of civilization, for the peace and progress of all mankind.

All the more should this noble mission of history be stressed today when contemporary development is known to be marked by a series of serious profound problems, by phenomena and manifestations that pose ever greater threats to the peoples' peace and independence, and to the civilization of mankind. Under the circumstances it is necessary more than at any other time that the peoples, the advanced forces everywhere, should unite and cooperate more closely to halt this dangerous course of events, to eliminate tension from international life and ensure the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, of full equality and observance of the peoples' independence and sovereignty.

In the first half of this year tension in the international life was particularly high but at present, as a consequence of the resolved action of the peoples, of the world public opinion that did not accept involvement in extreme measures and refused to play the game of the policy of force and threat of force, tension in the international life is somewhat easing.

Yet, the problems that generated this tension still exist, they have not been solved. In various parts of the world conflicts and tensions, manifestations of the policy of force persist, while the arms race reaches enormous proportions, being an ever heavier burden to the peoples and increasing the danger of new devastating wars. Given these realities everything possible should be done to find peaceful solutions to all these great serious problems that confront mankind, setting out from the observance of each nation's independence and sovereignty, from the necessity of establishing really new relations of fully equal rights, confidence and broad collaboration among nations.

It is particularly necessary that firm action should be made to establish a climate of peace and security on the European Continent, where two devastating wars started in our century and where the largest amount of weapons, atomic ones included, are concentrated at present. In this respect, everything necessary should be done for a good preparation and development of the Madrid meeting, so that it might meet the expectations of the peoples, give a fresh and strong impetus to broad, unhampered development of collaboration among the European states and especially, pride of place should be given to the convening of a conference on military disarmament and disengagement on the continent. Generally speaking, given the fact that in the contemporary world the arms race has grown to unprecedented proportions, that this year the huge sum of 500 billion dollars is being spent on arming, everything possible must be done to halt the arms race, stop the siting of new missiles and weapons of mass destruction, pass on to practical, concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, channel the huge funds absorbed by arming to the economic and social development of the peoples lagging behind, to the development of the human civilization. More resolved action should also be taken for the liquidation of underdevelopment in which a large part of mankind still lives, of the wide gaps separating the poor from the rich countries. Further, greater importance should be attached to the forthcoming UN session on a new international economic order.

Life, the realities of today's world, prove that the just and lasting settlement of all these great problems is inconceivable without the active participation of all states, on an equal footing, be they big, medium-sized or small, irrespective of their social system. Certainly, history can also make an important contribution to stimulating the peoples' efforts and collaboration in order to solve these great problems of our epoch. Highlighting the lessons of the past--both the factors which favored progress and civilization, and the causes which led to periods of regress, to wars and suffering--history can widely mobilize consciences, people everywhere, the nations worldwide to say a definite no to war, to the policy of arming, strength and threat of force, to ensure an exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of the litigious problems, avoid conflicts and military confrontations, safeguard the fundamental right of people, of nations. The right to live, to peace, to a free and independent existence.

Romania is actively participating in the whole international life, in the efforts made for detente and security, for building up confidence and developing collaboration among nations.

Our country is widely working in this spirit for the development of its relations with all states of the world, irrespective of their social system, for the broad promotion in the international life of the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and nonrecourse to the threat or use of force in interstate relations. We are working, within the whole policy of our socialist state, for national historical research constantly to serve the cause of understanding and good neighborliness, of friendship and collaboration among peoples, of international peace and security. In this respect, we are starting from the necessity to evince as best as possible the objective, extremely complex processes which took place in this part of Europe and which led to the formation and development of our peoples, as well as of neighboring peoples, which determined their coexistence, reciprocal influence and mutual assistance over the centuries.

We celebrate this year 2050 years since the foundation of the first centralized and independent Dacian state--an opportunity to go deeper into the knowledge of historical past, of the basic characteristics of the Romanian people's formation, of the specific material, social and spiritual conditions which shaped its physiognomy and determined its subsequent evolution. Our forerunners, the Dacians, together with the Romans gave birth to the Romanian people and founded here a strong state, waging heavy battles for independent development. At the same time, they actively cooperated with the neighboring peoples, with the other great ancient civilizations to advance on the road to progress. Our research is working to bring out in bold relief this historical reality, showing, with the arguments and material evidence of the past, that the very existence of our nations today is, in the last analysis, the result of the fact that the forerunners found the way to assistance and close collaboration both in times of joy and in times of need. We consider that, by acting in this way, historical research fully serves the policy of our socialist state--of collaboration and good neighborliness, of strengthening confidence and understanding among nations.

This is a time of deep-going revolutionary, national and social mutations, of thorough-going changes in the world balance of forces, a time when the peoples of the world assert ever more resolutely their will to live in freedom, full masters of their destinies, to collaborate fruitfully in a climate of peace and security. We are fully confident that by acting in unity, the peoples, the advanced forces of humanity can ensure international peace and security, can make a new history free of war and bloodshed, can build a better and more just world to leave to the coming generations.

I wish to express, once more, my conviction that the works of the 15th International Congress of Historical Sciences will make a positive contribution to the materialization of these lofty desiderata, to the general effort for a better knowledge and collaboration among nations, for the assertion of the humanistic ideals of peace and progress all over the world.

With this conviction, I wish full success to the congress.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ROMANIAN FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD131541 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Aug (TANJUG)--Communist Party of Romania Executive Political Committee member and Vice-Premier and Finance Minister of Romania Paul Niculescu Mizil this morning arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Government member and Finance Secretary Petar Kostic. Kostic and Niculescu will confer on economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries and will particularly discuss the functioning of the system of payments and credit forms with a view to expanding economic cooperation.

Kostic and Niculescu will also discuss the solution of existing problems in the field of property relations. Special attention will be devoted also to efforts to promote cooperation on third markets. In view of the forthcoming World Bank and the International Monetary Fund annual meeting, questions on the IMF-IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] annual meeting agenda will also be discussed.

Paul Niculescu Mizil will visit the Yugoslav constituent republics of Serbia and Slovenia and a number of work organisations and have talks in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency.

Talks With Kostic

LD131810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Paul Niculescu Mizil, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of finance of Romania, and Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of finance, with their associates today discussed the economic cooperation between the two countries and other questions of importance for the promotion of this cooperation. The two sides expressed pleasure about the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Romania whose future bases were laid in the past by Presidents Ceausescu and Tito.

They positively assessed the development of mutual economic relations, although it was noted that the volume of trade exchange in the past 5 years was not as planned. In the period from 1976 to 1980, the overall volume of exchange was supposed to reach the value of \$3.4 billion, while it will very likely reach just over \$2 billion. However, increased exchange last year and this year indicates that the trade between the two countries in the forthcoming planning period will move more speedily.

The need to promote long-term production cooperation was pointed out. Apart from the three existing agreements in the field of production of sewing machines, transport means and chemicals, conditions exist for cooperation in the field of heavy machine-tools, shipbuilding, color television sets, tractors and agricultural machines and passenger vehicles. Greater interest in this form of cooperation was noted on both sides, while talks are in progress on the establishment of mixed Yugoslav-Romanian enterprises.

During the talks, special attention was paid to the cooperation between the banks of the two countries, as well as to the cooperation in international financial and other economic organizations.

The interlocutors also dealt at length with the essential themes of the forthcoming annual assembly of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund [IMF], and especially with the views on the development of world economy in light of the Brandt report. They also discussed the policy of the IMF and the need to contribute by persistent and organized work on the implementation of the Belgrade "Program for the Reform of the Monetary System" to quicker changes, especially in the field of various forms which condition the work of this fund. They also discussed the problem of the substitution account [recun supstitucije] and the gold policy, and especially expressed unanimous support for the demand of the Palestinian Liberation Organization to obtain the status of observer at the next assembly of the World Bank and the IMF.

The two delegations will continue their talks on 17 August.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS, OIL WEAPON

AU131303 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (TANJUG)--Iraq attaches primary importance to its relations with Yugoslavia, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, member of Iraq's Revolution Command Council and minister for oil, has said.

"These relations are increasingly deepening and are being increasingly enriched from day to day. Consequently our two nonaligned countries are achieving very notable results in all fields of bilateral and multilateral cooperation to the satisfaction of both sides and for the benefit of the nonaligned movement and the entire international community. We wish to also confirm on this occasion, among other things, our respect for the correct and constructive views adopted and so consistently advocated by Yugoslavia in relation to the Arab-Zionist conflict." According to him, Iraq will always and without any reservations meet Yugoslavia's needs for oil because Iraq sees this as one of its basic obligations toward its true friends, including especially those in developing countries, 'Abd al-Karim said in his interview with Dejan Vasiljevic, TANJUG correspondent in Baghdad.

"Fund for the Poorer"

'Abd al-Karim said that Iraq's daily oil production now totals 3.0 to 3.5 million barrels although its capacities amount to 3.0 to 3.5 million barrels [all figures as published] and that its production volume is dictated by its national interests and its relations with other countries. "We believe that other oil exporting countries as well as the developed countries must help poor countries because these countries have been most heavily affected by inflation and the increase of oil prices, especially following the formation of the so-called spot market for this raw material. For that reason we have proposed the formation of a special fund into which the enormous funds from the industrial and oil exporting countries would flow. We will continue to insist on the formation of that fund," he said.

The Iraqi minister emphasized his country's firm conviction that accumulating surplus revenues from oil and depositing the revenues in banks are unacceptable as well as irresponsible because the value of money is constantly falling.

For that reason Iraq acts differently. "We insisted that OPEC should adopt our proposal for unified prices and in this connection we proposed a price of \$32 per barrel for so-called heavy oil and a price of \$37 per barrel for lighter, higher-quality oil. And at the same time, for instance, Iran even proposed a price of \$39.20 per barrel. OPEC failed to adopt a unified position but for the next summit meeting in Baghdad toward the end of this year we will prepare a working paper that will include, in addition, the question of formation of a special fund for assistance to poor countries. Through this working paper we want to work out the OPEC strategy for the next 20 to 30 years," he said.

Oil as a Political Means

The Iraqi minister recalled that before the revolution Iraq was exploited by monopolist companies and received only 8 percent of the value of each barrel of oil whereas the remaining value was taken by the West. Now both oil and the incomes from it are under Iraq's control but, as a result of the decline of the dollar, Iraq is annually losing 25 to 30 percent in its revenue. According to him, it is a sacrifice that is endured by the present generation and that will also affect future generations. Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said that Iraq is investing in construction of oil refineries and that it has increased its oil refinery capacities 6 times as compared with the pre-revolution period.

The Iraqi minister then confirmed that Arab oil is used as a political weapon.

"The threats of the Zionists are more and more pronounced. They are occupying and settling Arab territories and they are denying the Palestinian people the rights recognized by all of mankind, the rights without which it is impossible to speak about any lasting and complete peace in the Middle East. We will continue to use oil as a shield in defense of our dignity until the final elimination of the aforementioned factors of instability in this region of the world," he said.

Asked, in conclusion, about chances for wider participation of Yugoslav work organizations in the development of Iraq's oil industry, the Iraqi minister favorably appraised the work of the organization but noted that the prices quoted by them in open competition for contracts are too high and that thereby they themselves are reducing their competitiveness.

DJURANOVIC INSPECTS RECONSTRUCTION OF BUDVA

AU131711 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 80 p 7

[B.M. & S.P. report]

[Excerpts] Budva, 11 Aug--Today Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, held talks in Budva with representatives of the Montenegoturist enterprise and Budva commune on reconstruction of tourist facilities and development of tourist trade in the area.

Assessing the results achieved in reconstruction so far as very successful, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized that ways must be found to ensure continuity in rebuilding the Montenegrin littoral.

Speaking about the importance of tourism, the president of the Federal Executive Council pointed out that tourism is one of the strategic levers of the country's development. Naturally, in the coming period tourism must be approached with much greater ambitions. Extraordinary conditions exist for the fulfillment of these ambitions. Veselin Djuranovic then recalled that we strove for nearly two decades to realize an annual foreign exchange income of \$1 billion. Such income was realized some time ago and now efforts must be made to double it or increase it even beyond that.

The president of the Federal Executive Council spoke about the unsettled income-based relations between the tourist trade and other activities. It is only when those other activities find their interests and establish their association on the basis of income that it will be possible to achieve in tourism everything the trade offers.

Veselin Djuranovic devoted a separate part of his talk to the Montenegrin littoral. Referring to the visits of tourists to the littoral this year and noting that the number of tourists arriving there is at a record level, he pointed out that all visitors to the Montenegrin littoral had anticipated encountering certain difficulties there, something that is understandable in view of the natural disaster that hit the area last year. That is also the reason why the guests very rarely criticize anything, regardless of any shortcomings. However, it is not difficult to see the shortcomings and it is therefore necessary to make great efforts to ensure that there will be none next year. It is necessary to bear in mind, Djuranovic said, that next year the attitude of tourists toward shortcomings will not be the same as this year. For this reason he insisted in his discussion on greater responsibility in all work and stressed that all shortcomings resulting from subjective failures must be sharply criticized. However, some criticism made at times, especially about the level of supplies, is unjustified. As a matter of fact, one has the impression that the trade organizations are rather successfully supplying the entire area with the necessary food products.

Accompanied by Dragan Culafic, president of the Budva Communal Assembly, President Djuranovic then inspected the newly built market center in Budva and some other projects. Appraising the past reconstruction work in Budva, he said that the general impression of the reconstruction is very positive.

"I think that you have been completely successful. It is particularly important to introduce new qualities into all undertakings and ensure that the projects involved will be enriched with many new facilities," Veselin Djuranovic said, among other things.

CHANGES IN PRICES POLICY AGREEMENT REPORTED

LD132230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Aug (TANJUG)--According to a report issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information, an agreement was signed today between the executive councils of the republics and provinces and the Federal Executive Council on changes and amendments to the agreement on the implementation of a prices policy in 1980. The thrust of this document is that the prices policy must serve economic stabilization and that social negotiation and self-management agreement-reaching should be the basis methods of setting prices. This document makes it possible for self-management agreements and social pacts reached in the sphere of prices to function normally.

At the same time, all subjects, from the municipality to the federation, bear full responsibility for the undertaken commitments in the prices policy to the end of the year.

With the signing of this document the conditions have been created for rescinding the decision on pegging prices adopted as a temporary measure. The participants in this agreement have at the same time agreed in the Interrepublican Committee for the Sphere of the Market that the measures and regulations for the implementation of the prices policy agreement in the republics and provinces should be adopted by 15 September at the latest.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Federal Executive Council by Vajo Skendzic, member of the council.

BELGRADE ECONOMY CHAMBER DISCUSSES PRICES

LD132246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Aug (TANJUG)--The relatively successful operation of the Belgrade economy in the first 6 months of this year can be brought into question by the present system of prices, it was emphasized at today's meeting of the Presidium of the Belgrade Chamber of Economy. According to the existing regulations issued by the federal and republican organs, some prices are strictly frozen, some are freely formed and some are controlled. All this, it was emphasized at today's meeting of the Belgrade economic operators, has created considerable economic differences among the organizations of associated labor. In this situation, most collectives do not seek the solution in the struggle for increased production and productivity, coupled with greater work motivation, but in increasing the prices of their products.

The Belgrade Chamber of Economy will ask the Serbian Executive Council and the Federal Executive Council to change the way in which prices are determined, because it considers that the present decisions of the Federal Executive Council on fixing the ceiling of prices are in many ways untenable, not self-managing and illogical and harmful economically and in terms of the market.

Today's meeting also demanded intervention in the sector of relations with foreign countries as regards the limitation of exports of products based on imported raw materials, as well as regards supplementary (import) rights and other questions of importance for the supply of reproduction material and raw materials to the Belgrade industry.

Apart from positive export effects to the tune of \$180 million in the first 6 months of this year, the Belgrade economy also suffered losses. In relation to the same period last year, the losses of the Belgrade economy increased by 45 percent. The total losses amount to 850 million dinars. The largest of these were registered in transport, industry, building and catering--700 million dinars, 83 percent of the total of registered losses in the first half of this year. The biggest loss-makers are JAT--234 million; IMK-FBI--160 million; Hidrotehnika--79 million; Komgrap--37.4 million; and Vodovod i Kanalizacija--45 million.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES FOOD SUPPLIES

LD122112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Summary] Zagreb--Today's session of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly debated the supply of food to the market, the situation in tourism and other issues of the economic policy. A series of measures taken regarding the market and a more responsible attitude have contributed to the fact that the shortage of daily consumption goods is practically no longer felt. This refers in particular to the supply of sugar, oil, coffee and other foodstuff. There is still certain lack of coordination in the supply of beer and soft drinks in particular in tourist areas, but this is more a manifestation of subjective omissions than of shortage of individual goods.

The Executive Council was informed that despite measures which were taken and are being taken--including imports--all the needs for fresh meat could not be fully met. Therefore, the meat industry was asked again to pay more attention to the requirements for fresh meat and less to the processing of meat into long-lasting meat products, in particular until the end of the tourist season. The council also pointed out the need to take measures to ensure timely provision of fuel for the needs of the population in winter.

The Executive Council was also informed about the increased number of foreign tourists on the Adriatic and noted that this justified the expectations of good results in the tourist trade. The council was also informed of measures taken to organize better the traffic on the Ivanja Rijeka-Lipovljani motorway and of the activity taken in this direction so far by a special team formed recently for this purpose.

WHEAT IMPORTS NEEDED DESPITE GOOD VOJVODINA HARVEST

AUI31955 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 80 p 3

[B. Gulan report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 7 Aug--The harvest in Vojvodina has been officially completed and its rich results are now known. Zitokoop, the business association of Vojvodina grain producers and processors, claims that the wheat harvest yield is sufficient for domestic food needs and for export but that it will nevertheless be necessary to import bread grain this year even though this is a year of one of the richest harvests since the war.

The total wheat acreage of 353,000 hectares in Vojvodina has yielded 171,200 carloads of wheat. Of this total the Vojvodina grain milling organizations have purchased 125,000 carloads of wheat and another 27,000 carloads of wheat have been delivered to other republics and the Province of Kosovo. According to the latest data, 95 percent of Vojvodina's total harvest yield, including 84 percent of the total harvest yield of the province's private agricultural sector, have been purchased.

"About 10,000 carloads of wheat of the private agricultural sector have not been purchased. However, we hope that this wheat, too, will be delivered to silos because the present purchasing prices are stimulative for Vojvodina people," Milan Pejakov, director of the Novi Sad Zitokoop, says. "The average harvest yield this year has been 48.6 quintals per hectare; the quality of wheat is also good and the hectoliter weight of wheat has not been as high as this year for the last 5 years."

However, even though Vojvodina, whose wheat acreage is less than one fourth of Yugoslavia's total wheat acreage, has delivered enough wheat to meet more than one half of all domestic needs, all available evidence shows that wheat imports will be inevitable.

"Even at the price of being unable to fully utilize Vojvodina's own milling capacities, we are prepared to cede another 10,000 carloads of wheat to other republics and the Province of Kosovo," Pejakov says, "but even that will not solve the problem. For, according to the current estimates, the country has produced 535,000 carloads of wheat and it is anticipated that only 240,000 carloads or 40 percent of this total yield will be delivered to the purchasing organizations. That means that, calculating the total needs, we will have to import 75,000 carloads of wheat."

This shortage in delivered wheat is due to the fact that little of the harvest yield has been purchased in Serbia and Croatia. The best evidence of this situation is the fact that of its total harvest yield of 120,000 carloads Serbia has delivered only 20,000 carloads of wheat. If these deliveries in Serbia were increased by one-fifth, it would be possible to meet all demands of direct food needs and of the baking industry.

It follows from all this that the problem here is the wheat price, which is determined too late, and the uncertainty of wheat growers. For this reason the right time to determine the protective prices for the next harvest is now. For if the price is sufficiently stimulative deliveries of wheat will also reach such a level that it will not become necessary to import bread grain even in a year of good harvest.

BRIEFS

NEW CONTRACT IN IRAQ--Baghdad, 3 Aug (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Energoinvest of Sarajevo, capital of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, signed here in Baghdad today a contract on deliveries for and the construction of five transformer stations in Iraq. The arrangement is valued at (?2) million dollars. The five transformer stations are to be completed within a period of fifteen to eighteen months. The complete equipment to be delivered for the transformer stations will be produced by Energoinvest. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 3 Aug 80 LD]

SENTENCE CONFIRMATION--The Supreme Court of Bosnia-Herzegovina has confirmed a 10-year sentence on Ilija Matuzovic, of Donja Mahala near Orasje. Matuzovic was sentenced by the Tuzla district court in February 1980 for criminal acts against the foundations of the socialist self-managing social system and the security of the SFRY committed between 1970 and 1979 when abroad. In August 1979, Matuzovic was sent to Yugoslavia by the terrorist Ustasha organization in southern France. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 80 p 14 AU]

KOSOVO LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP--The League of Communists of Kosovo now has 86,620 members organized in 3,058 basic organizations. In the course of the first half of 1980, 4,187 members have been admitted, over 3,000 of them below the age of 27. Most of the new members were admitted during Tito's illness and after his death. Of the total membership, over 41 percent are young people and 26.6 percent are workers in direct production. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 80 p 3 AU]